Sanitized - Approved For Release : CIA-RDP82-00457R002200710001-2 CLASSIFICATION SECRET CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY INFORMATION REPORT CD NO. El Salvador/Nicaragua/Honduras COUNTRY DATE DISTR. Document No. NO. OF PAGES SUBJECT Mutual Aid Pact NO CHANGE in Cla __DECLASSIFIED ss. CHANGED TO: NO DF ENCLS. PLACE TS 25X1A6a DDA Memo, 4 Apr 77 ACQUIRED DDA REG. 77/1763 : 8Hay 78 DATE OF IN SUPPLEMENT TO By: 027 25X1X6 report no. 1. Major Humberto P. Villalta, Chief of the Armed Forces of El Salvador since the recent coup d'etat, has been called upon to carry into effect a mutual aid pact which he signed on 13 July 1947, together with representatives of El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaraguans in exile. The organizations represented in the pact are: Frente Democratico Revolucionario Hondureno, Comite Salvadoreno de Liberacion Nacional, and Comite Patriotico Nicaraguense. 2. On 23 December Villalta was approached by Angel Gochez Castro and Manuel Sevilla, signers of the pact, who declared they would be obliged to conclude that his influence with the governing Junta is mil, unless he took steps to support the revolutionary movement of Nicaragua and Honduras. 3. Villalta reaffirmed his solidarity, and stated that the revolution could count on effective support from himself and from the Junta at the opportune time. He reminded them that his closest associate is Major Oscar Oscrio, the spiritual and effective leader of the Junta. He begged them to have patience at this time until the government of El Salvador could consolidate its internal affairs. He promised that he would then take the matter before the Junta and fight to the very end for Junta support of the revolutionary movements. The signers of the pact are: 25X1X6 For El Salvador: Angel Gochez Castrois of leftist meology. It is known that he has associated closely with Communists, although a reputable lawyer stated that Gochez Castro is not himself a Communist. Moises Castro y Morales wrote him a letter dated 25 July 1947 in which the writer referred to "we, the Murxiets." Salvador R. Borja Atilio Garcia Prieto-Information indicates that he is not a Communist. He is a brother of Rene Carcia Prieto, son-in-law of ex-President Castaneda who is now being held for trial for misuse of public funds. Atilio Carcia Frieto was slated to become Minister of Fomento with the new government but refused because of the situation of his brother. 25X1A9a CONFIDENTIAL CLASSIFICATION SECRET STATE NAVY NSRB DISTRIBUTION ARMY # X AIR FBI DOPP FBR DISTRIBUTION SES DOPC FBS FBZ COMO ilized

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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Major Rumberto P. Villalta.—Villalta has been an enemy of the Castaneda regime since its beginning, and in this connection is closely associated with Major Oscar Oscric. He is not believed to be a Communist.

For Honduras:

Medardo Mejia—Mejia is a Honduran lawyer and newspaperman who lived in El Salvador for some time before he was exiled in 1944.

Mamuel Sevilla 0.

Marco Tulio Mendieta

For Nicaragua:

Carlos Castillo Ibarra-Castillo Ibarra is well known as a revolutionary leader and an important member of the Patriotic Micaraguan Committee.

Edelberto Torres—Torres was recently imprisoned by Somoza. He is a professor of suspected Communist leanings and a member of the Union Democratica Centro-Americana.

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- 5. The following are in El Salvador at the present time, having arrived since the coup: Angel Gochez Castro, Humberto F Villalta, Atilio Garcia Prieto, Manuel Sevilla. It is not known whether Salvador Borja has returned.
- 6. A summary of the terms of the mutual aid pact follows:
 - a) That the three organizations unite their efforts and material and moral resources to liberate Nicaragua, Honduras, and El Salvador, this struggle to include any tyranny which may arise in the future; that the overthrow of despotism and the establishment of democracy are necessary steps toward political union; that the necessity is recognized for organizing a revolutionary Unionist Party to propel and sustain the Union of Central America.
 - b) The three signatory organizations promise that whichever of them shall triumph shall immediately lend material resources to the other two, and that once the despotisms of the three countries are overthrown the three organizations shall cooperate in establishing democratic regimes and that delegates of the three democratic governments shall meet in the city of San Salvador to adapt this pact to the new conditions in Central America.
 - c) The three organizations shall exercise the same Unionist policy with relation to the democratic governments of Guatemala and Costa Rica who shall be invited to the reunion in the city of San Salvador.
 - d) The junta of governments created in San Salvador shall proceed to initiate the reconstruction of the Federation of Central America, taking into account the self-determination of the Central American peoples by means of a plebiscite as to whether or not they desire the reconstruction of the Patria grande.
 - e) The revolutionary governments shall immediately decree recognition of titles obtained in official establishments, freedom of travel from one state to another without baggage inspection, and the liberty of commerce between the peoples.
 - f) The Democratic Central American regimes separately, or united in Federation, shall endeavor to give validity to the Treaty of Union, League of Perpetual Confederation celebrated in Panama in 1826 between the Republics of Mexico, Central America, Colombia, and Peru. They shall strive moreover for the liberation of Puerto Rico and the democratisation of the Dominican Republic.

SECRET